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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COMMUNIQUE ON OMVS MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING ISSUED

AB211932 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Communique issued in Bamako on 20 December at the end of the 15th ordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS]--read by Motkar Ould Haiba, OMVS high commissioner]

[Text] The 15th ordinary session of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS] was held in Bamako on 19 and 20 December 1981 under the chairmanship of Robert Tiebele N'daw, minister of industrial development and tourism of the Republic of Mali and current chairman of the Council of Ministers. Participating in this session were: Fagnanama Kone, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Mali; Lt Col Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of equipment, transport and telecommunications of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; and Samba Yella Diop, minister of water resources of the Republic of Senegal.

The council expressed satisfaction about the success which characterized pursuit of research and establishment of financing of programs, a success which has enabled the organization to step into a decisive stage in the realization of regional infrastructure, thus transforming into reality the hope that the Malian, Mauritanian and Senegalese peoples have placed in the OMVS.

The council expressed satisfaction over the additional financial commitments as well as new contributions made by financial backers. The council is happy about the beginning of work on the (Afe) road, south of the Maniantali dam; the start of work on the Diama dam; and the invitation for, and the processing of the bids for the Miniantali dam.

[Words indistinct] in revenue and expenditure at 543.976 million CFS francs.

The Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction over the high standard of its meeting, the spirit of solidarity which prevailed during its meeting and which once again demonstrated the political will of member states to arrive at the objectives they assigned themselves.

The Senegalese and Mauritanian delegations expressed their sincere gratitude to his excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, and to the government and people of Mali for the warm and fraternal reception accorded them as well as all the facilities placed at their disposal.

The council decided to hold its next ordinary session in Dakar at a date to be determined later.

Issued in Bamako on 20 December 1981.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4719/363

U.S. ACCUSED OF LEADING WORLD IMPERIALISM PLOT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Afro-Arab conference taking place in Luanda constitutes a genuine victory of the African and Arab peoples against apartheid, Zionism, racism, fascism and imperialism, not only because of the importance and depth of the issues it will address, but also because of the mere fact that it is being held.

The People's Republic of Angola has been the victim of constant aggressions by the racist regime of South Africa; witness the recent terrorist attack against the PETRANGOL refinery in Luanda.

The racists were attempting, on the one hand, to destabilize the Angolan economy and moreover, to prevent the holding of the Afro-Arab conference, which irrefutably constitutes an act of solidarity with the just cause of the oppressed peoples of Namibia, South Africa, the Sahara and Palestine, led by their respective vanguards, the SWAPO, the ANC, the POLISARIO Front and the PLO.

The attacks of which Angola is the target should be viewed as part of the global strategy of international imperialism, headed by the United States. This strategy has been dangerously reinforced by the government of Ronald Reagan, who wishes to use all the means in his power to increase capital--his sole objective--even if this is translated in practice into the constant increase of hunger and other scourges affecting humanity.

Thus one can easily analyze who is fomenting Israel's war against Lebanon, in an attempt to prevent this country from providing support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO: it is the United States, moved by its economic interests.

In Southern Africa, who is behind the South African aggressions against independent countries, that are a vain attempt to prevent support from flowing to the movement of national liberation in the region? The United States. because of its economic interests.

Who is feeding the counterrevolution in Chad, fomenting civil war in order to prevent the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the OAU? The United States, motivated by its economic interests.

Who is diplomatically, militarily and politically supporting the reactionary governments of Suharto and Hassan II, in hopes of preventing the liberation of the peoples of Timor East and Western Sahara? The United States and its economic gains.

Who is supporting fascist dictatorships in Latin America and the Caribbean? Who is attempting to destabilize progressive governments such as the Cuban one in that region? The United States in its desire to increase capital.

Finally, we could enumerate here a number of situations in which, from a simplistic point of view, U.S. participation could be eliminated. But after a more in-depth analysis, we do find the United States and its economic interests at the head of the imperialist plot.

We, therefore, can reach the conclusion that the principal enemy of the peoples of the world, including the American people, the one responsible for unjust wars, for hunger, for the armaments race, for the neutron bombs, for injustice and for the tensions in various areas of the world is international imperialism headed by the United States of America.

The Afro-Arab conference must take measures with a view to consolidating and developing relations between the African and Arab peoples in the struggle against the principal enemy: international imperialism.

To this end, no matter which are the alliances of imperialism, that is, the U.S.' strategic alliances with Israel, Pretoria, Morocco, Chile, etc., they will violently collide with the unity of the peoples in general and the unity between the African and Arab peoples in particular.

This unity must be reinforced in the struggle against international capital; we must fight, fight on and achieve victory.

Marxism-Leninism gives us the correct ideas and the struggle gives us victory.

CSO: 4742/142

MEASURES TO STEM LUANDA PROSTITUTION PROBLEM URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "The 'Ship' Girls"]

[Text] Many Luanda girls earn a living marketing their personal charms; some of them are paid in kwanzas and others, because of an uncontrollable feminine vocation, trade their favors for a variety of imported articles that are in short supply on the local market and are very much appreciated, such as the latest fashions from Paris or Lisbon, deodorants and perfumes brought in by some cooperants, in sum, a little of everything that women like to use to complete, with a last touch of a make-up brush, the magnificent work of nature.

Prostitution, in its various facets that begin with the prostitution of one's personality and end as an economic phenomenon, is perhaps one of the oldest professions in the world. Unfortunately, Luanda is not immune to this humiliating phenomenon that transforms some women into the most abject human merchandise, even though the situation is far from being alarming. Nevertheless, the number of women who, for the most varied reasons, get involved in this kind of life has impressively increased in recent times, and it would be prudent to start adopting measures to enlightenment and prevention that would put an end to the problem.

The girls of the "ships," a word which in English means boats, are in fashion today. The clientele is made up of hundreds of thousands of sailors who drown their sorrows for long months outside the Luanda port in their interminable wait for the ships to get berth space to unload.

Merchant marine ships are truly floating cities and the crew has at their disposal anything they might need in their everyday life. Everything except an invigorating feminine presence that, for the majority of men, constitutes the sweet spice of life, tranquillity and nerve-soothing peace....

The "ship" girls are kind. They are taken aboard under cover of darkness and trade their favors for a little of whatever fascinates them on the ships; they delight the bearded sailors for days at a time and then return clothed in new fashions and carrying other gifts that the sailors' cordiality bestows on them.

I am told that in the Ilha de Luanda there are some providers of this type of goods to supply the ships. They get in touch with the customers, summarily agree on the terms of exchange and then transport the girls aboard the vessels. Once there, the girls deal directly with the sailors who have been living alone for months, thinking of and missing their homes.

Indeed, Luanda is the scene of such happenings. However, looking at the question impartially, what is the difference between the women who sell themselves on the ships and those others who trade their dignity for imported articles, feeding their vanity through physical favors?

Prostitution has really increased in our midst in recent years; it may be inevitable, but nevertheless, some measures should be adopted to limit its dimensions and outreach as much as possible. Remuneration cheapens the act of love, it perverts its meaning and strips it of the harmony it must possess. These girls, the "ship" girls and all the others who attribute a market price to themselves cannot be happy women.

CSO: 4742/142

SHOE STORE NATIONALIZATION BLOTS OUT WORKERS' INITIATIVE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "My Shoes Need New Soles"]

[Text] There is a little shoe store next door to our paper that used to make people very happy. They would repair all kinds of shoes, indeed a very rare phenomenon nowadays, in an attempt to satisfy the needs of Luanda residents.

I do not believe they sold too many pairs of shoes because, as everyone knows, there has been a shortage of such goods. However, in order to get paid at the end of the month, the workers in the shoe store did their very best for anyone who would enter, shoes in hand, and ask for small repairs that would, for better or for worse, at least temporarily solve the problems of all those who prefer to walk with patched-up shoes rather than barefoot.

This shoe store was recently nationalized. I do not know whether it is now under the Ministry of Industry or the Ministry of Domestic Trade; what I do know is that from that time on, the tired shoes of those who walk a lot because of the lack of transportation have never been resoled again and have never been patched up. The shoe store is now on vacation: if the workers formerly had to perform all kinds of little services in order to survive professionally and ensure receipt of their wages at the end of the month, today the situation has changed and the payments punctually arrive monthly, whether work has been performed or not. The workers no longer need their small sources of income....

How is one to interpret the situation?

In my view, it is crystal clear. The lack of conscientiousness and the opportunism of those workers are obvious, augmented by a certain negligence on the part of the competent structures, that should guarantee and ensure the continuation of the work previously performed for the benefit of those who, for reasons that need not be mentioned, do not like to walk barefoot and prefer to have half soles, two patches and eight stitches on their old shoes.

However--and therein lies the seriousness of the problem--this is not the only shoe store in Luanda with this problem. In former years, all shoe stores in the city had repair sections. Where are the old (or new) shoemakers who used to work there? Did they all die? Or are they just standing around in the shoeless shoe store forgetting about any other work?

True, there is a serious shortage of raw materials for this work. But this is not a significant problem. So many articles of dubious usefulness are imported that it does not seem difficult to order from abroad the raw materials that would make it possible for every Angolan to keep a pair of shoes for 2 to 3 years instead of just 6 months.

Unfortunately, it is not only shoe stores that can be cited as an example for this type of opportunistic behavior. The same is true of some china shops. Many factories produce next to nothing because the workers have not yet understood (or prefer to forget) the political, economic and social importance of a change that instead of benefiting the former capitalist bosses, has handed the Angolan people social advantages of inestimable value.

I do think that someone should take some measures. My shoes need halfsoles badly and I do not know how to solve the problem. What is more important, thousands of people in Luanda are struggling with the same difficulty: it is better to have thousands of patched-up shoes on people's feet than thousands of new shoes patiently awaiting in the holds of ships anchored offshore....

CSO: 4742/142

BRIEFS

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FILM WEEK--The "anti-imperialist film week" opened last Tuesday at the National Cinema in Luanda with four films: one of them is made in Angola, one in Mozambique and two came from the GDR. The Angolan film is entitled "South African Aggressions" and is a documentary based on reports from witnesses of the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. Despite a number of shortcomings, especially in the photography, it is a "modest contribution by Angolan cinematography to a struggle that must be tenacious, patient and fought on all fronts." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Dec 81 p 2]

USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION--A delegation from the Union of Painters of the USSR, constituted by N. Babine, secretary of the directing commission of the union, I. Klichev, a well-known Soviet painter and O. Kirine, a consultant to the commission, is in Luanda. The delegation will study the prospects of cooperation with the Union of Plastic Artists of Angola. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 2]

RED CROSS FOOD SHIPMENT--The International Red Cross vessel "Flora" is anchored in the bay of Maputo, carrying 650 tons of corn, part of a total shipment of 4,000 tons for the People's Republic of Angola. On 10 December it had loaded the 650 tons of corn, part of the 4,000 tons from Swaziland for Angola; it will be shuttling between our country and the People's Republic of Angola for the next 5 months to complete the transportation of this grain. The 1,449-ton "Flora" measures 69 meters in length and 11 in width. It carries a variety of hospital equipment, as well as a truck and a Mercedes vehicle, plus two Land Rover ambulances. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 81 p 2]

CSO: 4742/146

BRIEFS

IVORY COAST-CAMEROON COMMISSION--The deliberations of the first joint minister commission between Ivory Coast and Cameroon have just ended here in Yaounde. In all, 3 days were devoted to discussions and reflection on the new Ivory Coast-Cameroon cooperation, which must now be implemented. A phrase came up again and again like a leitmotiv both in the opening speeches 2 days ago and in the closing speech a while ago: The Ivory Coast-Cameroon relations must be materialized and diversified. The final communique demonstrates this; Ivorian Foreign Affairs Minister Simeon Ake recalls it; and our minister of state for foreign affairs, Paul Dontsop, reaffirms it. It is worth mentioning that the final communique expresses satisfaction with relations between Cameroon and the Ivory Coast, which is the result of the high esteem and personal friendship existing between our two heads of state. In the economic and commercial fields, the two sides negotiated and signed a commercial accord here aimed at increasing the level of our future cooperation in these sectors. [Excerpts] [AB120818 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Dec 81]

COOPERATION WITH IVORY COAST--The Cameroon and Ivory Coast joint commission has begun meeting in Yaounde to examine ways of solidifying bilateral cooperation agreements signed in 1978. The joint commission, set up in 1978 between President Ahmadou Ahidjo and Ivory Coast's President Houphouet-Boigny, will discuss the systematic framework of commercial and cultural activities between the two countries. Bilateral trade includes aluminum exports to Ivory Coast worth about 2 billion CFA francs and importations of motorcycle spare parts in the Ivory Coast. The Ivory Coast is Cameroon's first major African trading partner after Guinea and Nigeria. The joint commission meeting in Yaounde is examining ways of extending cooperation in the areas of telecommunications, transport, science and technology, as well as movement of goods and people between the two countries. [Text] [AB091930 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 9 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/469

BRIEFS

TRADE INCREASE--Bangui, 11 Dec (AFP)--It was said in Bangui on Friday that during its meeting in Bangui on Thursday the committee for the balance of payments of the car noted a 20-percent increase in the volume of trade as compared with that of the year before, that is a surplus of 1.8 million CFA francs. It is, however, pointed out that this surplus, which was 3.8 billion in 1979 was attained because of an improvement in foreign assets and increased external financial aid. The committee also noted an increasing deficit in goods and services, that is 22.3 billion CFA francs compared to 20.5 billion the year before, but this is compensated by a huge surplus in public international aid. Nevertheless, in spite of a relative growth in exports due to revival of activity in the forestry and agricultural sectors, the deficit in the trade balance has increased because of the joint effect of expenditure on the importation of consumer items and inflation in the prices of products which is above 10 percent. Besides, the committee has studied the estimates on the evolution of the balance of payments of the CAR made by the Central Bank and the IMF. Exports will continue to stagnate because of bad world prices for coffee, wood and tobacco and expenditure on imports will continue to be affected by an increase in world prices, especially the price of oil. [Text] [AB111923 Paris AFP in French 1810 GMT 11 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/360

CHAD

BRIEFS

STRATEGIC TOWN FALLS--Ndjamena, 26 Dec (AFP)--The town of Oum Hadjer (eastern Chad, 150 km from Abeche) this week fell into the hands of Hissein Habre's FAN, it was learned from reliable sources in Ndjamena today. The control of this town, a strategic location with access to Batha Prefecture, creates a new military situation in the east of Chad. The town of Ati, prefectural capital and also capital of the constituency of Acyl Ahmat, Chad's foreign minister and leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Council, is henceforth directly threatened by the pressure of Habre's supporters. Observers recall the first batch of Nigerian soldiers of the inter-African peace-keeping force has been stationed at Ati since 8 December. [Text] [AB261035 Paris AFP in French 1009 GMT 26 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/361

EXTRADITION OF KUKOI DEMANDED

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Kukoi Should be Extradited to The Gambia"]

[Text]

There has already been much going and coming over the extradition of Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his band of rebels from Guinea-Bissau, but up to the time of our going to press nothing definite has been heard on the matter. The Government of The Gambia has made several appeals to the government of Guinea-Bissau to return the fugitive rebels to face trial under Gambian law.

After the tragic events of July 30, and when it became known that the rebel leaders had escaped to Guinea-Bissau, there was near jubilation among all patriotic Gambians that the perpetrators of the atrocities of the attempted coup d'etat would be brought to justice. There are a number of reasons which made the average Gambian to feel that this would be so. One important reason was the traditional fraternal relation that existed between the two countries. This fraternal bond was exemplified by The Gambia's unswerving and courageous support of the people of Guinea Bissau in their hour of greatest need.

The cost to The Gambia for supporting the Guinea Bissau Liberation War, great as it was, did not daunt the Gambia government, headed by Sir Dawda Jawara, from effectively playing its part in what it rightly considered a just cause. This country offered hospitality and material assistance to the multitude of refugees fleeing from the Portuguese colonial war in Guinea Bissau. The Gambia Government constantly rendered material and moral support to the nationalist movement there the PAIGC. These were done with great sacrifice, but in all sincerity.

The Gambia's extension of solidarity with Guinea Bissau continued into the years of independence from Portuguese rule. Gambians recall that as recently as 1976 their government donated 50 tonnes of high quality groundnuts to the Guinea Bissau authorities, at a time when their newly independent country badly needed seednuts.

As said above, all what The Gambia did for Guinea Bissau was done in all sincerity, with no strings attached. But in normal human relations it is taken for granted that one good turn deserves another. The Gambia, then, has a right to expect to be treated as a friend by Guinea Bissau.

The hosting and giving of comfort to Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his gang can in no way be seen as a friendly act to The Gambia.

What have Kukoi and his men done in The Gambia? These are people who on 30th July, 1981 treacherously unleashed a reign of terror on the peaceful Gambian people. In their bid to remove from power a popularly elected government they brought about the killing of hundreds of Gambians. The material damage resulting from their actions runs to over 30 million dalasis.

It is our opinion that Kukoi and his leading followers now in Guinea Bissau have some serious charges to answer in The Gambia and the Guinea Bissau authorities should in the interest of our cordial relations with them, mutual trust, good neighbourliness and, also, in their own long term interest, hand over the Gambian rebels they are hosting to face justice in The Gambia.

CSO: 4700/448

SENEGAMBIAN FEDERATION PLAN REVIEWED

Sovereignty To Be Maintained

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 2, 5, 6

[Text]

**Confederation No Valid Reason for Worries
or Fears Says D. K.**

At a Press Conference held at State House on Monday 23rd November, 1981, H.E. The President, Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, gave reassurances to the nation that the Senegambia Confederation augurs in better results for one and all. That all our institutions like, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary would be maintained. So also our sovereignty and independence. That the confederation have three entities-

(1) The Gambia

(2) The Senegal

(c) The Confederation

That no valid reason now exists for worries or fears to be nursed by anyone.

**The Office of Vice President Not (Repeat
Not) Declared Null and Void**

Evidently "The Gambia Outlook" Vol. 53 No. 104 of 25/11/81 got it wrongly when it stated in that issue that by the creation of the Confederation, the office of Vice-President of The Gambia is declared null and Void.

The question was asked by Mr. R. S. Allen of "The Gambia Onward" as to what would happen to the Vice-President's office. H. E., The President, assured that this would not be affected and so are all the other institutions of The Gambia like the legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

That the Confederation would comprise of three entities:-

1. The Republic of The Gambia
2. The Republic of Senegal
3. The Senegambia Confederation.

This question cropped up in the recent Press Con-

ference of 23/11/81 at State House which was relayed repeatedly over Radio Gambia for all to hear and to understand. At no time has it been said that the office of the V.P. has been declared null and void.

A Press release by External Affairs Ministry confirmed that "The Gambia outlook's" story on the abolition of the V.P.'s office is false.

Senegambia 20 Years in Making

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 pp 2, 6

[Article by Alhaji I. A. S. Burang-Jonn, Esq.]

[Text]

"UNION" A MUST:

At a time when the Wind of Change was sweeping across Africa, in general, and over West Africa, in particular New York, London, and Paris held tenaciously to the view that Gambia (as then she was called) was an absurdity; she was too poor and too small to stand on her own; she was economically unviable and that she had no ghost of a change to becoming an Independent State. That Gambia's future lay in a "union" with Senegal, as an eighth region of Senegal, perhaps.

U. . INVESTIGATIONS:

Accordingly, some Gambian commenced discussing every facet of the issue but before they could arrive at any conclusions over the matter of "Union", there arrived in Banjul a delegation of United Nations Experts. The mission was to sound public opinion in both Gambia and Senegal on the possibility of "uniting" the two countries and what form and basis it was to take. In a "fusion" as such and at that time, Gambia's independence would never have been a reality. For the U.N. Report please see Sessional Paper No. 13/1964, available at the Printing Dept.

SENEGALESE VIEW:

President Seneghore's Senegalese Government, on the other hand, held the view that if a "Union" was to be achieved, it should not at all be imposed by Britain. That it should be left to time. That it

should turn out, over the years, through the popular will of the peoples concerned; through the developments of co-operation between the two sited That our oneness as ONE PEOPLE AND ONE NATION dictated and warranted a goal as such

GAMBIAN VIEW

Premier D. K. Jawara, as then Head of the Gambian Regime of the PPP, was referred to, seemed to have shared in full the view of the Senghore Government. He had struggled with an iron will to achieve Internal Self-Government for Gambia. He consolidated the co-operation with Senegal at Communications level initiated earlier by the then Chief Minister, Mr. P. S. N'Jie's U. P. & Chiefs Coalition Government of 1961.

RENEWED CONFIDENCE:

That period appeared to many observers the most interesting in Gambia's political life during which Premier D. K. Jawara demonstrated an astute sense of very high and matured politics and for which he won the confidence of nearly all Gambians, particularly Banjulians, who until then, appeared to be at cross-roads, perplexed and confused, and, having recoiled into their shells, were observing with ears cocked and eyes widely opened to see and hear what the PPP. leadership had under their sleeves for the nation.

D. K'S. STRATEGY:

As the years rolled by, Prime Minister D. K. Jawara, cleverly released his strategy one after the other. Firstly, he made sure that sincerity of purpose was a MUST. Not only to Gambians to whose interests he was heavily committed, but also to our Senegalese brothers, the UK. Government and global opinion as well vis-a-vis the "Union" issue. A move as such was of vital relevance to Gambia's prospects of gaining Independence which was, as it were, meant to be foiled by the British. A MR. KING, then United Kingdom Representative at the United Nations was eloquently heard over the Radio expounding repeatedly thereat on the U. K. ideology of a "Union" with Senegal as the logical goal for Gambia.

DRAFT AGREEMENTS:

H. E. Premier D. K. Jawara quietly but vigorously pursued the desire of his peoples inalienable birth right for the attainment of Independence. Building cleverly on President Senghore's view of non-imposition, he frustrated the U. K. Government's ideology of a "union" by maintaining that "Union" did not pose a problem to Gambians but that they must first attain to an Independent Sovereign State. The more so to facilitate negotiations with Senegal on equal footings. He further convinced the British of his sincere intentions by securing multiple and more meaningful draft Agreements with Senegal on Defence, Security, Communications, Education and Culture, Trade etc. which were meant to be ratified by the two countries as and when Gambia attained to her independence.

D. K. MADE IT:

Thus when a Constitutional Conference for Gambia's independence was eventually endorsed by Her Majesty's Government in 1964 at Marlborough House under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary of States for Overseas Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, Premier D. K. Jawara surprisingly fetched all those Draft Agreements on the Conference Table which made the U. K. Government to believe in him as genuine advocator of the "Union" they so much nourished and nurtured. The P. P. P. left the Conference Room with flying colours as Britain agreed to Independence without any elections and without any strings attached. 18th February, 1965 became the date set. "Union" was then considered by the British and the International Community a *Fait complete*. But Premier Jawara and his able colleagues thought that was not the right moment. They must have time to reconsider the whole issue in its broad and proper perspective. This was, indeed, great of them. The result of their tete-a-tete with Senegal was that all those Senegalo-Gambian Draft Agreements were formally ratified by the two sides. But instead of a "Union" what they agreed upon was "An Association". They created a Senegalo-Gambian Secretariat established and based in Banjul, The Gambia. They exchanged High Commissioners, by reason of their oneness, in Dakar and Banjul respectively, to boost the link on foreign matters. A Senegalese sponsored French School established in Banjul lent support to the association at Educational and cultural levels.

SENEGAMBIA:

The recent Senegambian Communique reflects beyond any shadow of doubt that the Senegambian original views on the proposed "Union" has been proved correct now as ever before. The Parties portrayed a marked degree of good sense throughout. There has been no imposition, neither an eighth region, nor any bad blood whatsoever. The respective independence and sovereignty of the two states are maintained. The creation of Senegambia is seen as a natural sequence of events and is hailed by all concerned as God-sent for furthering the best interests of the peoples of the two sister Republics.

The idea is highly welcomed and one and all pledge their undivided support for its triumph at all levels.

16 YEARS. SURVIVAL:

During the last sixteen years H. E. President D. K. Jawara registered for the Gambia marked progress and advancement, made at the instance of his P. P. P. Regime, coupled with his enviable International Image for relentlessly establishing real peace, democracy and the upholding of Human Rights with a trail of resounding successes. Thus the World became dismayed and delighted at the same time at *small Gambia* for being able to survive it for 16 years since Independence.

BIG VICTORY:

The events of 30th July rebellion are seen as expediting the cautious space the idea of Senegambia was progressing. The rebels are condemned as evils but the outcome of their

henious acts augurs in a big consolation
for Senegambia in strict compliance with
the words of the Holy Quoran, namely

BAHDAL HUSREY USRAN"

(In the wake of every ordeal or trial,
follows unexpected successes

Widespread Support for Confederation

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Ba Tarawalley]

[Text]

LOOKING at the text of the widely reported joint Senegal and Gambia Communique that seeks to establish the confederated Senegambian State, any one with eyes to read and with some knowledge of English and with an unbiased mind will quickly spot out that while the two countries agree to yield something to the confederation, each will retain its polirical independence. The successful negotiation of a confederation in a situation in which the options are few is indication of the benignity of the two leaders we have in the Gambia and Senegal. The round of political education undertaken by Sir Dawda has paid off since there is not a single person of substance who is not up-to-date on the possible merit and the demerit of confederation. The education obtained has helped the masses in forming their own judgement on the issue.

In fact the solid support demonstrated to Sir Dawda during his tour with his Senegalese counterpart is the high water mark of his success. This is why every Gambian whatever his conviction or polirical view should not stand aloof, or try to deflect the government or try to ambush its effort. All Gambians, should make a positive contribution in this important watershed in polirical evolution of the Gambia. Talking to reasonable Gambians and thank God they form the majority, one cannot fail to spot out the wish to help the government in carrying out this sene-gambian policy. It is the sympathy and understanding shown by the people that serve as comfort and inspiration to sir Dawda and President Abdou Joof.

The other side of the coin too exists, that is the courageous individuals like Makalo who register in public their dissent. Unlike others who have double-faced or double-tongue. And there is an other group who are secretly poisoning the minds of the Public. To cite one example of the various forms of resistance, take the Saturday 21st Nov. 1981 edition of the "Nation".

In that issue, page 2 last paragraph, the "Nation" suggested that a condominium and not a confederation would have been a better or appropriate term. Why a Condomin-

nium? why suggest a very inferior political status for our country? the view of the paper is in wide divergence with the mainstream of progressive political thinking in Senegal and the Gambia. The Nation's thinking looks too backward to be of any value in this crucial period when the government is keenly listening to all responsible views to help it implement its programmes. For an individual to talk about the Gambia and refer to condominium is the greatest disservice to the country. A condominium is legally defined as "joint sovereignty over any territory by two or several states. How daring for the "Nation" to refer to such a status when talking about Gambia and confederation?

CONDOMINIUM is not only out of step, it is out of tune and out of taste. And I have no doubt that all will spit in the face of any sinister element who on nuturing his own personal dislike of the Government makes the sad mistake of trying to introduce elements only to ridicule or distract the country's leaders who have already committed themselves firmly in favour of a confederaiton.

CSO: 4700/448

BRIEFS

FIRST COUP SENTENCES--The first person to be sentenced in the trial of those accused in connection with the abortive July 30 coup d'etat in The Gambia and subsequent looting has been condemned to two years' hard labour. Rokhi Touray, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced for involvement in the looting and for possession of arms by a special court. Judges and prosecutors from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana and Sri Lanka are involved in the trials, in which the 933 accused are to appear in court. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3358, 7 Dec 81 p 2948]

FINANCIAL MISHANDLING--The Government has now considered the report submitted by the Cabinet sub-committee, which was set up to investigate allegations of financial mishandling in the execution of the Rural Development Plan (RDP), Phase 1. The sub-committee first sat on July 11, 1979, to "enquire into the finances and operations of the project from its inception to date"; and to "enquire into all contracts and/or tenders awarded by the project...and to determine any cases of fraud, collusion or corruption". The sub-committee's final report was submitted in May this year, but consideration of it was delayed due to various matters, including the abortive July 30 coup. The report of the commission of inquiry will be made public. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3358, 7 Dec 81 p 2948]

FIVE YEAR PLAN ADOPTED--The National Development Council, under the chairmanship of Sir Dawda Jawara, has adopted the draft of the Second Five Year Plan 1981/2 to 1985/6. This new plan would provide for a capital expenditure of D425--D450 compared to D351m. for the last one. It places emphasis on the productive sector in contrast to the emphasis the first plan lay on infrastructure. Consolidation, financial discipline, performance improvement and the promotion of equity, defence and security would be stressed. Salaries would also be improved to encourage productivity in government. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3358, 7 Dec 81 p 2948]

EEC AID--The European Common Market (EEC) Commission has announced that it is to give The Gambia aid totalling \$1.7m. to help compensate for losses in export earnings. The aid, which is to cover losses on exports of groundnut products this year, follows a grant of \$2.2m. for the same purpose in October. The Commission said that The Gambia had lost heavily on its groundnut crop because of poor weather. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3358, 7 Dec 81 p 2948]

JUDGES NEEDED FOR TRIALS--Four judges and four magistrates from Sierra Leone have arrived at the government's request to help with the planned trials of 877 people

accused of involvement in the July coup attempt. The Gambia does not have enough judges to handle the cases arising from the affair with reasonable despatch and has asked other Commonwealth countries to provide judges. The Justice Ministry has estimated that 10 judges and 10 prosecuting attorneys will be needed to try the 877 accused. In September, five tribunals were set up under a special division of the Supreme Court to try them. No date has been fixed for the trials. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3355, 16 Nov 81 p 2945]

APOLOGY TO JAWARA--In our issue for September 21, 1981, we referred to a gossip column in a London national daily newspaper about His Excellency Sir Dawda Jawara having, allegedly, paid a deposit of around £75,000 for the purchase of a luxury yacht valued at £1.5m. which purchase, the story said, he later cancelled because of political repercussions. We intended and endeavoured, when publishing this item, to show our scepticism about the story. We accept that the story, in so far as it concerned Sir Dawda, was from start to finish completely untrue. The purchase of a yacht by Sir Dawda for his personal use, or otherwise, had never been contemplated; no deposit had ever been paid and there has never been a purchase to be cancelled. We now appreciate how damaging and offensive it must have been to Sir Dawda that we gave further publicity to a wholly false suggestion that he was looking for and had the funds to buy a luxury yacht. We sincerely apologise to Sir Dawda for the embarrassment we have caused him. The Daily Mail has also published an apology. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3355, 16 Nov 81 p 2700]

DEMBO SANNEH JOINS PPP--Confirmed PPP sources reveal that the opposition NCP candidate for Central Kombo Constituency during the 1977 General Elections, Mr. Dembo Sanneh of Brikama, Western Division, a former Sect/Manager of The Gambia Cooperative Union, has applied for membership of the ruling PPP. That already the Party's Secretariat have given consideration to his application which in the final analysis has to be approved by the National Executive of the PPP. To those who know him, Dembo is seen as an amiable and efficient person with very strong convictions for peace and the Rule of Law coupled with an unblemish and strong character, besides, he is patriotic and sincere. These compelling virtues must have led him to his decision. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/448

FOREIGN FIRMS PARTICIPATE IN LISBON OIL MEETING

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The interest shown by a large number of international oil companies in exploring for petroleum on our continental shelf led to calling a 2-day meeting in Lisbon between a Guinean delegation from Petrominas and representatives of the oil companies, as previously reported.

Comrade Pío Correia, director general of the Natural Resources Ministry, who participated in this meeting, told us when he arrived in Bissau that, analyzing the the proposals individually, we might not be able to reach the desired objective. "Above all, we want to stimulate a certain competitiveness among the interested firms," he explained.

About 30 firms, mostly American, attended the meeting, among them Esso, which has important data about existence of petroleum in Guinea-Bissau. Our delegation presented the objectives established by the Guinea-Bissau Government and the studies already made in this field. The company representatives expressed their concern about petroleum legislation (contracts and tax treatment) which has not yet been prepared.

It is recalled that all proposals about future petroleum exploration were to have been submitted by 31 December, but because this meeting could not be held until November the firms asked for more time in which to gather the necessary data without undue haste. Pío Correia emphasized that he will put the question to our leaders as soon as possible because "we have every reason to accelerate the process."

He also stressed that the "Petroleum Book" (complete dossier of information now available) should be ready by April of next year. Seismic data obtained at the beginning of 1981 are already available to oil companies and the first part of the final survey report will be ready within 10 to 15 days.

According to Pío Correia, after the proposals are submitted Guinean experts will analyze them, after which negotiations for contract signing will begin. Only after the material arrives can the date be set for beginning exploration activities.

Meanwhile, Guinea-Bissau has met with friendly countries, notably Algeria, Brazil and Angola, and with oil firms having much experience and international reputation that can be of help.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBAN WOMEN--After a 1-week friendship visit to our country, the delegation of Cuban women led by Comrade Elsa Padron, chief of the Ideology Department and member of the National Committee of the Women's Federation of the Socialist Republic of Cuba, returned to Cuba last Wednesday. During the visit the Cuban women's delegation and the National Commission of Guinea-Bissau Women [CNMG] decided upon cooperation that contemplates, notably, sending a comrade from Cuba for 1 year to help our women in their development. The Cuban delegation, which also included Comrade Alda Martinez, assistant secretary of the Federation of Cuban Women in Matanzas Province, was received by Comrade Paulo Correia, member of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Political Bureau and minister of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces]. There was also a meeting with all the women of the nation's capital. A CNMG delegation headed by Comrade Francisca Pereira, national secretary of the CNMG, was at the airport to bid farewell. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 2] 8834

FDJ DELEGATION--A delegation of Free German Youth (FDJ) and the Ernest Thalmann Pioneers from the GDR that is now in Bissau went last week to the Cacheu region for a friendship meeting with the Abel Djassi Pioneers. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Filomena Barreto, national secretary of the Organization of Pioneers. At a meeting held in 1 June School (which maintains friendly relations with the Amilcar Cabral School in Berlin), the members of the delegation spoke of the support given by the GDR to the Abel Djassi Pioneers. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 2] 8834

DPRK CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--Kim Il-Song, secretary general of the DPRK Labor Party CC [Central Committee], sent congratulations to Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira on the occasion of his election as PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] secretary general. In his message, the Korean leader expresses his certainty of the Guinea-Bissau people's success in the arduous task of national reconstruction, also expressing the desire to develop solidly in all fields the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two nations, peoples and parties. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 1] 8834

PORTUGUESE BANK--The National Overseas Bank (BNU) of Portugal will open an agency in our nation's capital which is to be called an "information office," and whose opening is expected as soon as possible. This report was given us by Mr Jose Manuel Sampaio Cabral, member of the BNU Management Council, who arrived in Bissau yesterday accompanied by an expert of this banking institution to analyze with

appropriate Guinean authorities matters related to the details of the plan. Authorization for installing this office was given by the Guinean Council of the Revolution as well as by the Portuguese Government at the beginning of this year. It is pointed out that this agency will be for the purpose of exchanging information with the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau, facilitating relations between economic agents of Guinea-Bissau and Portuguese banks and vice-versa and strengthening economic and financial ties between the two banks. Mr Sampaio Cabral told us, however, that the agency will not make any monetary or currency exchange. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8] 8834

USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION--A cultural delegation from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has been in Bissau since Thursday. The Soviet cultural delegation came to our country at the invitation of the Association for Guinea-Bissau-USSR Friendship and is headed by that soviet republic's first deputy minister of culture, Stanislav V. Koltunyuk. The artists of the cultural delegation performed last evening at the Third Congress for the public of the capital. Meanwhile, yesterday afternoon the head of the delegation visited our ministry and was received by Comrade Director General Agnelo Regalla. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8] 8834

CSO: 4742/122

ATTEMPT AT ECONOMIC REFORM EXAMINED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 pp 40, 41, 106

[Article by Jean Pierre Aye: "Bringing General Managers Under Control"]

[Text] After carrying out a democratization process within the ranks of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally], reorganizing the party and bringing an infusion of young blood into the political class, the head of state of the Ivory Coast is now tackling the problem of realigning the country's economy. The first casualties in this additional step to put the country on a sound footing are the state companies and their general managers.

These enclaves of development--created to compensate for the lack of private initiative in some areas of development and to give a more realistic content to the guidelines of a diversified agriculture--promptly turned into sinecures which the state continued to support at arm's length and at great expense. It was a situation which could not go on forever. All the more so, since a worldwide economic crisis, from which the Ivory Coast would not escape, had started to take shape. To make things worse, this crisis was to affect the country in two spheres: in the sphere of inflation, also out of control due to the import of manufactured goods from developed countries, and in the sphere of falling prices for raw materials in the world market. Particularly affected were the prices of coffee and cocoa for which the Ivory Coast is the third and first largest producer. These two commodities account for more than half of the country's import receipts. Since 1979, the Ivory Coast has suffered an annual loss of income amounting to between 250 and 300 billion.

Under these circumstances, it became imperative to establish a better control over the national economy to avoid wasting its limited resources while entrusting the instruments of that economy to proven managers capable of bringing into their management a combination of skill, effectiveness and strictness. Out of the 40 or so state companies which used to exist, only 7 are left today. The others have

been converted into companies of mixed economy or were simply closed down. Since the latest ministerial reshuffle, on 4 February this year, every minister appoints "his own men" whom he considers capable of meeting the requirements of the new Ivorian economy. Fear is rampant among general managers. Some have already been dismissed. Others are waiting to hear what is in store for them in game of musical chairs which brings about new "casualties" after every cabinet meeting.

On 20 July 1977, when President Houphouet-Boigny dismissed four of his top ministers--Konan Bedie, Mohamed Diawara, Abdoulaye Sawadogo and Arsene Assouan Usher--who had been four key figures in the development of the Ivory Coast and introduced in the new cabinet Ministry for the Reform of the State Companies, it became clear that with this move he was trying to reestablish control over the entire machinery that implements the development of the Ivory Coast, a machinery which has not always fulfilled its assigned task.

Ekra's Diagnosis

Minister of State Mathieu Ekra was appointed to this new post. This unassuming and efficient man who is an old-time collaborator of the Ivorian head of state and looks surprisingly youthful for an veteran militant, is a most suitable choice to carry out difficult missions and above all, he is a strong politician. That is probably the reason why he was appointed to a position which he had to build up. Important decisions depended on his findings, decisions such as whether or not to continue the policy of having state companies. It took him 3 years to reach a diagnosis and this he did after sending scores of experts to analyze all the angles, after chairing more than a hundred meetings. His findings were rather alarming: instead of supporting the development action, as they had been entrusted to do by the party and the government, the state companies had actually become bottomless pits into which increasingly large amounts of funds were lost.

While waiting for a final conclusion which called for a deep reappraisal of this issue and for overall decisions, partial conclusions were reached regarding some of the companies and their position was shown to be so unacceptable that the government was compelled to make the decision of closing and liquidating them. This is what happened to the BENETD [expansion unknown], an important studies office which had become a glory-hole with a surfeit of staff producing little results in the field. SOLDERIZ [Company for the Development and Exploitation of Rice] suffered the same fate. Now, there is general agreement in ministerial circles regarding the fact that the elimination of that production unit was a mistake. It was thanks to the work of that company that the Ivory Coast became self-sufficient in rice in 1975 importing only luxury rice. Now, 5 years after the decision to eliminate it, the Ivory Coast imports 300,000 tons of rice with a loss of foreign currency amounting to almost 35 billion. This is far too much, and while the management of SODERIZ at the time was partly to blame for the financial "deterioration" of that company to the point that it accumulated an estimated deficit of 12 billion, the Adjustment Bank is even more to blame because it did not always act as it should have in its dealings with SODERIZ.

While there is now a move toward creating another special agency to deal with rice production, the Ivory Coast will probably have to continue to depend on other countries for the next 5 years and will have to spend more than 100 billion worth

of badly needed foreign currency before such an agency can satisfy the needs of the country.

Except for SODERIZ, the closing down of some companies and the overhauling of others was justified. Confronted with the dramatic plight of the state companies, caused by the irresponsibility and incompetence of some of their general managers, one still wonders whether it would not have been more expeditious to replace these men and keep some production units while giving them more specific tasks and saving jobs.

The "SODE" case

As a matter of fact, it seems that the government allowed itself to be snowed under with more and more state enterprises which did not always have a specific function. Alongside with companies created for useful purposes and which tried to fulfill their tasks, a multitude of "SODEs" [Development Companies] were created at the whim of ministry officials and to suit them, therefore distorting the general purpose of a policy intended to support development actions by means of think tanks and task forces, without curtailing the private enterprise. This was one of the rare instances of a liberal society in which the state creates structures of development in spheres where private initiative usually gets priority. The Ivory Coast had brought an innovation and this innovation was good. In some branches of agriculture, the results were spectacular. This was true for cocoa and coffee, thanks to the work of the SATMACI [Technical Assistance Company for the Agricultural Modernization of the Ivory Coast].

But the "SODE" machinery became too costly for a nation facing a crisis. When the Ivorian head of state announced that unprofitable "SODEs" would be dissolved, he demonstrated political courage by criticizing his own behavior when he involuntarily allowed this situation to develop, but he also pointed out that he was as keen as the general public to put an end to this chaos, to this cronyism at the expense of the state, to the many abuses including exorbitant salaries and a surfeit of staff which included friends, brothers and parents appearing on the payroll and not doing a stroke of work. The situation was alarming.

For an Effective State Control

The situation has always been alarming. But the ministers in charge never exercised the fully required control over the companies under their supervision. Back in 1973, during a seminar devoted to state companies, Ministers Henri Konan Bedie and Mohamed Diawara voiced the concern of the government in view of the course taken by the "SODEs" and by their tendency to become overextended. In their speeches, they both gave "warnings against the danger of confusion arising in their spheres of action and the danger of contradictions in their activities;" they also acknowledged that "control by the state is hard to exercise and tends to be ineffective because some of the companies have become too large." During that seminar, Bedie and Diawara, champions of the free enterprise, set out conditions to be met when a company is created.

-First, they said, they must be assigned a specific task in the framework of the plan and this task must be translated into a program of action.

- Then, it must be proved that this task cannot be fulfilled in cheaper and better ways.

- Finally, the means of action required to carry out the task must be clearly identified.

Both ministers also explained how a state company ought to operate after being set up.

- The choice of objectives rests with the state. The objectives are formulated in the development plan.

- The programs to meet these objectives must be mapped out by the public enterprises in constant cooperation with the state. Obviously, these programs must be drawn with the objectives in mind but they must also observe the guidelines of the development plan with regard to methods and means that will be used.

- The programs are carried out by the public enterprises and under their responsibility.

- There are two aspects to this control:

- an internal control exercised by the enterprises themselves on a continuous basis.

- a control on results, exercised by the state.

All these directives remained empty words and very few of them were followed.

This is why the government is confronted with the task of appointing officials to replace those who should be dismissed because they are incompetent, as well as those who are experienced experts in handling the production machinery but incapable of being good managers.

The economic situation calls for this reorganization which is essential to bring the crisis under control. For the Ivory Coast this is a crisis which is hard to control due to the country's domestic and, above all, foreign commitments.

It is true that agricultural production continues to make gains and to carry along the farm food industries. After a voluntary curtailment of its program of capital projects, the government decided to maintain a minimum level of public investments to support the general economic activity and not to set obstacles to the implementation of the country's Plan for Economic and Social Development. Under these conditions, the rate of growth of the GDP, in real terms, was 4 percent in 1979 and 6 percent in 1980, a significant decline from previous years but good enough compared to what is happening in other countries.

It must be also pointed out that it has been impossible to maintain a good level of activity in the depressed economy, particularly under deteriorating conditions, without creating a serious imbalance in the public treasury and in the external debt. The slowdown of the economy and, more particularly, the stagnation in foreign trade have resulted in feeble growth of public resources, causing a significant decline in the position of the state in relation to the banking system and, in 1980, this forced the treasury to make use of its current account facilities in the Central Bank.

Meanwhile, the dwindling trade balance surplus, combined with an ever-increasing deficit in the chapter of services and transfers, has created very large deficits in the balance of payments despite the fact that net capital entries are important.

This situation, although normal in today's world context, calls for a domestic structure capable of curtailing the possible development of the crisis. And while measures adopted by the government have started to have an effect, the Ivorian head of state intends to go further in his attempts to put the economy on a sound footing by only entrusting the production sector to managers who are capable of placing the interests of the country above private interests. In fact, this means the establishment of a discreet but strong control over these officials. It is a step which has to be taken to prevent the Ivorian economy from taking another tumble. This is why those who, so far, have not been affected by the reorganization are living in fear of the future...while others, who are nothing but convinced that the "economic power" has been in the hands of a small group far too long, have started to have hopes.

8796

CSO: 4719/280

BRIEFS

AMNESTY GRANTED, CURFEW LIFTED--The general amnesty for exiles and political prisoners and the lifting of the curfew for Christmas and New Year's announced by the Liberian head of state seem to correspond, according to observers, with the desire for reconciliation expressed recently by President Samuel K. Doe's regime. These measures are all the more remarkable in that they come after a period during which a tough stand was adopted, when Master Sergeant Doe, bent on consolidating the foundation of his regime, dismissed several Liberian ministers and top-ranking officials while waging a fierce battle against corruption and adopting measures to improve the economy. [Excerpt] [AB231538 Paris AFP in French 1455 GMT 23 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/361

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL CONDEMNATION OF POLICE ABUSES SAID TO BE MISINTERPRETED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 583, 13 Dec 81 pp 22-23

[Article by Cristiano Mpfumo: "Who Wants to Denigrate the Security Forces?"]

[Excerpts] Information from Maputo and other provinces indicates that there have been cases of disrespect toward the forces of order.

Members of the Mozambique People's Police, SNASP [National People's Security Service] elements and even some members of the military have been the victims of abuses and even aggression by a part of the population. The reason for this phenomenon has been an erroneous interpretation of President Samora Machel's speech on legality.

But is it only a question of bad interpretation, or is there perhaps something more than meets the eye behind such actions?

We recall some similar scenes against women, which took place after the 1 May 1979 speech. Some attire having been criticized, there followed immediately a distortion and literal interpretation of the words of the FRELIMO president. A number of individuals, in an attempt to substitute themselves for the structures of the party, attacked women in slacks, tore their clothes and provoked a series of shocking scenes in the streets. It was then found that the incidents had been instigated by the enemy and that the population was being intentionally aroused.

There is nothing to make us believe, in this recent question of attacks against the forces of order, that, once again, an insidious enemy campaign is being conducted in an attempt to isolate them. On the surface, the situation could allegedly be seen only as a "bad interpretation" of President Samora Machel's words on 5 November.

It should be noted that during his speech, the leader of the party and state did not attack any institutions. He did not attack the People's Police, the army, the Ministry of Interior, the general staff of the Ministry of Security. He did attack and condemn the political deviations practiced by some ("the infiltrated") and launched an appeal for a campaign to purge the ranks and severely punish

those who were violating the principles of the party and the constitution. It is well known--the papers have already mentioned it--that this internal offensive has been launched in every institution. Anyone possessing information on negative and deviationist attitudes in members of the defense and security forces should pass it to those in charge. He will thus be making an invaluable contribution to the purification of our security forces. The reverse attitude, based on the principle that every policeman is a criminal, every SNASF member an infiltrator, every soldier a bandit is, objectively speaking, an enemy position, in addition to being reprehensible. There is no country on the face of the earth that does not have police, security and military forces. But these forces must follow regulations. And it is to regulate them that the offensive for legality was launched. In the final analysis, it was launched to defend our collective freedom.

Still another negative attitude has appeared within the police, security and military forces themselves. Having themselves poorly understood the meaning of the offensive, some members of these forces have adopted the kind of behavior that can be characterized as moral and political defeatism. Rationalizing the situation in terms of "we have no authority left," these individuals have become passive. Policemen do not act, security agents relax their vigilance, soldiers are slouching around idly. Perhaps the result of ideological deficiencies, this attitude objectively serves the hidden motives (which are nevertheless quite clear) of the enemy.

Those who behave in this manner should remember that in his speech, the president of the FRELIMO Party praised the forces of security and defense in clear and direct terms.

Why do some insist in interpreting them erroneously? Who wants to denigrate the forces of security and defense?

CSO: 4742/136

SIMULTANEOUS INITIATIVES TAKEN COUNTRYWIDE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior: "A Gigantic Impulse"]

[Text] In an operation in Maputo that will be extended to the entire national territory, this hotbed of bourgeois and aspiring bourgeois known as the black market is being smashed.

In Garagua, one of the principal bases of South Africa for extra-territorial intervention is being dismantled as operations are continuing against armed reaction.

In the entire country physical and ideological infiltrators are being purged from detention centers and the judicial apparatus.

At the basis of all these operations is the creation of social conditions that will foster the implementation of the economic plan that will be the dream come true through our own efforts.

Everywhere, the interests of the people, the mobilization and popular participation that transform "operations" in mass movements are obvious.

While exhorted to purify their own ranks, the forces of defense and security are simultaneously called upon to support and lead the missions targeted against the internal bourgeoisie, both armed and unarmed.

Is this too much of a burden? Is this too much to do at the same time?

Those for whom socialism could, through key slogans, alter reality must be disillusioned.

Those theoreticians of the "automatic" disappearance of the social and political contradictions in the socialist processes must also be disillusioned.

The great vitality of this revolution has been--and is--the revolutionary audacity with which initiatives are taken simultaneously in the various "flaming social issues."

To permanently participate actively in the class war; to bring to all and everyone's attention the class war: this is the meaning of the courageous and successive offensives that the party has been launching.

Side by side, interconnected in all sectors, such offensives turn into one and the same permanent impulse, into the real motivation for our progress toward socialism.

MOZAMBIQUE

SUPPLY OF BASIC NECESSITIES SEEN AS PRIORITY

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 6 Dec 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] One of the principal concerns of any and all citizens is the question of the supply of basic necessities.

When we refer to these, we mean foodstuffs that are in short supply and are indispensable to the stomach of the man in the street to provide him with the strength needed to live and produce; we mean clothes, soap to wash oneself, toothpaste to brush one's teeth, oil to cook....

These are not new questions. They are questions that have already attracted a lot of attention. The FRELIMO Party has spoken on the subject. The government has pronounced itself on this issue of common concern.

This is a serious problem of genuine underdevelopment. People attribute a lot of importance to these problems, they comment on them in the long and painful lines, at home with their families and in snack bars with their friends.

What is even more upsetting is the fact that the country does not really have to live through such a distressing situation. We are an agricultural country par excellence. Most of our population works on the land.

The country has never imported as much agricultural equipment as in the last 3 years. The country has never invested so many million meticals in agricultural projects, in a gigantic effort to solve the people's basic problems. The country has never spent so much money to purchase transportation equipment as in the last 3 years.

This year, only 3 of the country's 10 provinces were self-sufficient in cereals. The rest had to resort to imported cereals to minimally satisfy the needs of the public. Our immediate neighbor, Zimbabwe, sold us thousands of tons of maize, and we received donations from international organisms and various governments.

However, maize flour continues to be in short supply. The same is true for rice and potatoes. Chicken and eggs are not enough for everybody, and meat is insufficient. The country has 3,000 kms of coastline, and there is very little fish.

The limited quantities available are seldom found in the normal, legal trade circuits. There is no control. There is disorganization in our structures and enterprises. As a result, there is hoarding and speculation. There is a black market, a word that people are loath to accept.

Production is low. We have not even succeeded in reaching the 1973 level of production. We enjoy all the conditions to make our country self-sufficient in foodstuffs. We have a program. We possess a political, economic and social plan. We know what we are and what we want to be.

Nevertheless, supply problems are far from solved; they persist and are even becoming more serious in certain instances. They deserve our attention, our care. These pressing problems must be solved for the welfare of the entire population.

CSO: 4742/136

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE-USSR FISHING COMPANY

Goals Achieved

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Fish production accounts for 10 percent of the market's needs

Last Saturday, the joint Mozambique-USSR firm (MOSOPESCA) achieved its target of 6,050 tons of fish for this year. It will now pursue activities to ensure an even larger supply of fish and, in the context of the overall fisheries sector, to make up for the failure of other fishing companies to meet their goals.

This information was disclosed to our reporters yesterday by the director of the firm, Jose Carlos. The sector's main activities during the year and the prospects for improving the technical production norms were some of the issues touched on by the director of MOSOPESCA.

With a plant capacity that could meet barely 10 percent of consumers' fish requirements, MOSOPESCA was established in 1980 under cooperation agreements between Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

In January of the same year, the company began operations with four industrial fishing boats. Six months later, the fleet was strengthened with two more shrimp boats, one of which sank in November, as a result of a technical and human error. The vessel was back in service after 1 year's interruption during which time it was salvaged at a cost estimated at 5 million meticals.

"In addition to catching fish for our market and shrimp for export, one of our basic objectives is to train Mozambicans in the country and abroad. This year, 12 persons finished the Industrial School of Matola and 10 completed the program at the National Fisheries Training Center. We have medium-level technicians being trained abroad in the GDR and USSR and others will soon follow," reported Jose Carlos, director of MOSOPESCA.

According to this executive, after 1 year of operations, the firm has achieved a reasonable level of organization which has made it possible to fulfill the 1981 production plan, improve fishing technology and fish processing, and be economically and financially profitable, and has given it good prospects for enlarging its capacity.

To attain these objectives, the fishing company is currently involved in preparing its fleet for next year. Meanwhile, two SRTM-type vessels are receiving major repairs abroad. These are boats used for fishing that must be repaired to prevent breakdowns. These craft are 42 meters long, with 1,000-horsepower, a refrigeration capacity of 215 tons, a crew of 31, and endurance of 45 days.

The firm, however, has encountered some operational difficulties in the fishing ports, particularly in Maputo and Beira, including such things as a shortage of spare parts for repairing minor damages, paint for maintenance work, and others.

Boat Recovered

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 3

Precisely 1 year after it sank in Maputo Bay, the fishing vessel "PITI" is operating again, following major repairs valued at 5 million escudos.

This is an industrial fishing boat belonging to the Mozambican-Soviet firm MOSOPESCA that sank in November 1980. During the first week of December 1980, this vessel was recovered and put afloat, in the first salvage operations successfully conducted by our country using local means.

According to what a source in MOSOPESCA told our paper yesterday in Maputo, the boat had been considered as lost and it was about to be struck from the company's fleet. Various technical studies determined that recovery was possible, and the company owning the boat was encouraged to make contacts with other government and private agencies for possible assistance.

MOSOPESCA director Jose Carlos expressed his satisfaction with the work done in a conversation with our reporter, at which time he also publicly thanked all those who participated in the process of recovering the "PITI." According to the director, the vessel was fully recovered by Mozambique, mainly because of the good work carried out by national ship repair companies, including Metalomecanica, the ship maintenance firm of the port authority, Electromoc, and several graduates of the Matola Industrial School, two graduates of the National Fisheries Training Center, and Mozambican and Soviet technicians who work for MOSOPESCA.

The salvage of the "PITI" shrimp boat also involved several import companies, especially to buy parts to replace the previous ones damaged by corrosion. A large part of the equipment, however, including the outboard motors, were recovered locally by domestic firms.

The total salvage operation cost 5 million escudos. This expense will, however, almost be covered by the shrimp catch, since 25 tons of shrimp can be caught each season.

Although this is the only firm in the country engaged in catching fish in an industrial context, organizations in the sector are interested in catching shrimp because of their high rate of return, said the firm's director. According

to Jose Carlos, fish production is a deficit operation; and, therefore, the expense has to be offset with other profitable products such as shrimp.

With the "PITI" operating again, there are now a total of six vessels in service for that joint firm. The "PITI" went out to sea last Saturday with its crew of 18, including 12 Mozambicans and 6 Soviet officials.

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CSO: 4742/96

REPORTAGE ON CONSTRUCTION OF CORUMANA DAM

Work Described

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Construction of the Corumana dam in the Sabie River, to begin in mid-1982, will bring great social and economic benefits to the area and will help fulfill the development plan for the Incomati Valley.

In addition to the 32,000 hectares of arable land that can be irrigated by the water collected in its reservoir, Corumana will cover a further 1,000 hectares of citrus orchards in the Timanguene region and will solve the Incomati Agricultural Company's problem of a shortage of water for the sugar cane crop in Xinavane.

The Xinavane Agricultural Company has been encountering serious water shortage problems, especially in the summer. According to sources linked to the water sector, this has been caused by an irregular flow, compounded by the expansion of the area under irrigation in South Africa, where the Incomati originates.

With the creation of the Corumana reservoir, it will be possible to impound 1.35 billion cubic meters of water. This volume of water will help stabilize the flows of the Incomati and Sabie Rivers and eliminate flooding.

A 14 MW hydroelectric power plan to be built at the Corumana dam will be another development pole in the area.

On a broader scale, Corumana is part of the hydro-agricultural plans of Moamba, Moveene, Sabie, and Baixo Incomati. The Moamba-Major dam is to be built in Moamba, and another one will be built in Moveene. The plan for Baixo Incomati includes the Massitonto and Chuale dams.

The Corumana dam project will require specialized manpower. However, Mozambicans also will be hired. To meet the minimum technical requirements for this type of work, a professional training center will be established near the work site. The Corumana center will be able to accommodate 100 persons in a training program, to be conducted by four permanent instructors.

In addition to this center, other social infrastructure is planned to benefit not only the workers assigned to the project but, also, future farmers and other workers in the area.

Firms Involved

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Some 836 jobs for Mozambicans will be created with the implementation of the plan to build the Corumana dam in Sabie, Maputo Province. The project, critical for the economic development of the Limpopo Valley, will involve the birth of a town at the site of the dam, which will have an initial population of about 2,000.

A total of 535 workers with rudimentary skills, 290 with basic training, 10 medium-level technicians, and 1 with advanced training are scheduled to work on the Corumana dam. These will all be Mozambicans, but foreign experts and workers, mainly Italians and Portuguese, also will be involved.

Seven-hundred seventy Mozambicans will be contracted for the construction, while 46 will be hired to supervise and, finally, 20 will be assigned to the laboratories.

According to a source involved in planning the project, the Corumana camp will comprise almost entirely permanent housing of durable construction.

The Corumana construction project was prepared by Hidrotecnica Portuguesa. The revised plan includes a provision for temporarily diverting the Sabie River. The possibility of storing approximately 40 million cubic meters of water during the construction period also was considered. This impoundment will improve the water supply to the irrigated croplands of the Incomati Agricultural Company in Xinavane. This water will provide an initial solution to the problem of a shortage of water to irrigate the sugar cane crop in the Incomati Valley in Xinavane. The temporary impoundment also will serve as a start for the 1,000-hectare citrus project in Timanguene. This project is financed by the African Development Bank (ADB).

Some Progress

Construction of Corumana was set by the Third Congress for 1980. It was not possible to comply with the directive because of problems in financing the project. In 1981, after the project was revised, contact was established with Portuguese, Brazilian, and Italian firms for implementation contracts. From the proposals submitted by the firms to resolve the financing problem, it was decided that it would be best to work with the Italian firm. Priority would be given to CO.BO.CO consortium, which submitted a satisfactory financing proposal. At the same time, the Italian government granted a credit to Mozambique that can be used in building Corumana. It was on this basis that the work contract was awarded to the CO.BO.CO consortium. Work should get underway at the end of the first half of 1982.

In the report on the Corumana dam published by our newspaper on 12 November, we stated in the penultimate paragraph that the reservoir would be partly within the territory of SA. This is not true, although the impounded water runs along the area contiguous to the border.

The Italian ambassador in Maputo underlined Mozambique's courage in undertaking as huge a project as building the Corumana dam.

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MOZAMBIQUE

USSR LITERARY PRIZE AWARDED TO MARCELINO DOS SANTOS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Marcelino dos Santos was awarded the Mirzo Tursun-Zade prize last Saturday by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Peoples of Asia and Africa and by the USSR Writers Association, for his ability as a poet and a man of letters.

This prize was awarded to Marcelino dos Santos for his valuable role in the creation and development of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement, and for his achievements as a Marxist-Leninist Mozambican who has contributed so much to the spiritual liberation of Africans.

The prize was awarded by Sharaf Rashidovich Rashiev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee (CC) and First Secretary of the CC of the Uzbek Communist Party, during a ceremony held in Nobre Hall in the Executive Council of the city of Maputo. Members of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, of the Government, and of the CPSU delegation attended the ceremony, as did some Mozambican writers.

The candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC went on to say that the prize represented the Soviet people's recognition of Marcelino dos Santos' contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship between the two nations. "Marcelino dos Santos has loftily conducted the mission he has undertaken as a writer of the people, struggling with the people, suffering with the people, and defending the interests of the people," he said in conclusion.

Marcelino dos Santos in turn said he was proud to receive the prize as a tribute to his work which has been good because it serves the people, and added that those transmitting this testimony of friendship are friends.

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CSO: 4742/96

BRIEFS

LAW ON DECORATIONS APPROVED--"We feel sure that in applying the Prospective Indicative Plan we approved recently, in implementing those projects that will guarantee a happy future of prosperity for our people, there will be many heroes of labor, many workers, peasants, professors, soldiers, intellectuals, sports personalities and artists who will distinguish themselves by their dedication and their efforts. Our law is aimed at those workers from various sectors, at the young, the men and the women," People's Assembly deputy Salome Moiane said in reference to the law on decorations approved by acclamation yesterday at the People's Assembly meeting. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 1]

USSR TRACTORS--A total of 89 new tractors from the USSR for the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIL) and the Baixo-Limpopo production unit have arrived in the port of Maputo. Soviet and Mozambican technicians are presently making small adjustments while waiting for the tractors to be shipped to the province of Gaza. Meanwhile, unofficial reports mention that Soviet cooperants will arrive next year to work in the field of agriculture. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 8]

CONVENTION CENTER PLANS--The building of the "Primeiro de Maio" cinema in Maputo is being remodeled as a convention center. Preliminary work is now underway and the implementation of the project is under the supervision of the National Housing Directorate with Swedish and Italian cooperation. The construction work, which is performed by a Portuguese firm, should be completed by 30 June of next year. The total cost of the project has been estimated at 80 million meticals. A total of 400 Mozambican workers and 15 Portuguese technicians will be employed on the project. [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 583, 13 Dec 81 p 2]

CSO: 4742/136

ADDIS ABABA CARRIES SWAPO COMMENTARY ON BANTUSTANIZATION

EA081404 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 7 Dec 81

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] Our today's news commentary is on racist Pretoria's diabolical bantustan schemes.

Last week the racist regime of South Africa once again gave birth to another bantustan in the republic itself, called Ciskei.

The bantustan of Ciskei was declared so-called independent on 4 November [as heard] 1981, with the so-called prime minister, Lennox Sebe.

There is no peace today in South Africa because of this ridiculous boer system of forcing the African majority of the population to live in impoverished tribal homelands while the richest lands of the country are reserved for the white racist minority settlers.

In 1962, the racist South African regime appointed a five-man commission of so-called enquiry into the affairs of Namibia. The group was led by a broederbond officer called (F.A. Odendal), former administrator of the Transvaal Province of South Africa.

In order to put into practice their evil intention against our people and country, the racist rulers started methodically wooing and buying of tribal chiefs, headmen and other frustrated undesirable elements in Namibia, like (Philimon Eliphas), (Clemence Kapuo), (Cornelius Njomba), (Ken Africa), (Cleophas Rigwakwo), (Kawangula) and many other reactionary elements, and imposed them on the Namibian people as tribal leaders representing each tribal ethnic group of the population.

These puppets and paid soldiers, by openly collaborating with the enemy of the Namibian people, declared themselves also enemies of the people. Subsequently, many of them have been already severely punished by the Namibian people themselves. (?They were selling out) and many others are still awaiting their (?flight).

For this reason the bantustan scheme of the boers could not work in Namibia because the main functions of these bantustans were not only to facilitate the recruitment of cheap labor in the mines, white farms and industries, but also for defense purposes.

The bantustans are the best possible defense outposts for the apartheid system and the continuation of colonialism in our country. For, once the people are permanently separated, petty jealousy and tribal rivalries will constitute the order of the day. [Passage indistinct] It was because of all these sinister schemes that the Namibian people under the dynamic leadership of SWAPO decided to crush all the evil intentions of the racist illegal [words indistinct] of our country.

The Voice of Namibia, which is the authentic voice of all Namibians fighting for genuine national independence, condemns and rejects the granting of a certificate of so-called independence to the Ciskei bantustan by the apartheid racist regime in Pretoria as a mockery of democracy and open violation of human rights. The international community must take all necessary punitive measures to compel the belligerent, intransigent racist regime of South Africa so that it can abandon its fraudulent bantustan schemes aimed at the continuous suppression and subjugation of the African majority in South Africa itself and occupied Namibia.

We must remember that racist Pretoria, through its bantustanization policy of our country, has today turned the whole of our country into a war zone. The regime has deployed more than 100,000 racist troops and dogs of war throughout the length and breadth of our country against our wishes and aspirations.

We must intensify the war for national liberation in order to destroy and uproot once and for all the present system based on unscientific myths as to [words indistinct] privileges of some people in our country.

United we have been, but let us further cement this unity and use it in promoting and intensifying the national liberation struggle. This means joint action wherever possible, and above all mutual respect, mutual support, vigilance and discipline must be our guidelines. The motto from today must be: Independence or death. SWAPO will win, for Namibia must be free.

CSO: 4700/438

'VOICE OF NAMIBIA' COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S., SOUTH AFRICA

EA041642 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Station commentary: "Imperialist and Racist Conspiracies Against Namibia Are Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] The stalemate in the negotiations over the independence of Namibia has created a dangerous situation now in the whole of Southern Africa. The recent unprovoked war of aggression and sabotage by the racist south African terrorist army against the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] using Namibia as a launching pad, has not only betrayed apartheid Pretoria's hegemonic intentions vis-a-vis the whole situation in Southern Africa, but it has also in no small measure showed how close the area is to become a cockpit of superpower confrontation.

Racist Pretoria has been very much encouraged by Washington's popular song about the presence of Cubans and Russians in Angola. Frantic attempts are now being made to blame the PRA for the unprovoked war of aggression unleashed by racist South Africa against this independent African country. Efforts are being made to blame SWAPO, Cuba and the USSR for the acts of aggression committed by the broaderbond mafia of Pretoria. But logically speaking, neither the Russians nor the Cubans have ever posed a threat to the peace and security or stability of Southern Africa.

The cold war warriors in Washington recently openly supported the massacre of innocent women and children in Angola by racist Pretoria's terrorist army and Western mercenary cohorts as a necessary action to halt Communist takeover in the region.

One American senator said that quite unquote [as heard]: The U.S. Government is also just as much concerned as the South Africans over the region, especially our vital interests. A Russian flag in Windhoek is also unacceptable to us as it is to them.

From such an arrogant and reactionary statement, one can easily draw a conclusion: That the leading powers of the capitalist world, above all the USA, are making every effort to suspend the victory of the Namibian people. While paying lip-service to Namibia's independence, in practice, the imperialists are systematically wrecking all the attempts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Namibian conflict. The same alignment of imperialist forces condones the continuing military provocation and aggressiveness of Pretoria against the independent neighbouring African states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

In the PRA alone the Pretoria gangsterist regime has massacred more than 1,000 peaceful civilians and the damage it has inflicted on the economy of that sovereign state is estimated at over \$7 billion, excluding the recent sabotage of the biggest oil refinery plant by its mercenary cohorts in Luanda. The recent abortive coup d'etat against the Seychelles government by racist South African mercenaries is one of the vivid examples demonstrating the hegemonic ambitions of the apartheid gangsterist regime of P.W. Botha and Malan against black Africa as a whole.

Today, racist Pretoria is openly speaking of the physical destruction of SWAPO--the sole authentic representative of the oppressed Namibian masses and vanguard movement of our revolution--in order to transfer power to its puppets and paid stooges of the turnhalle in Namibia.

In this conspiracy racist Pretoria is directly supported by the Western powers. It is not amazing that member states of the so-called Western contact group are now engaged in making alterations of the UN plan for Namibia's peaceful transition to independence which they have initiated.

To put the record plain: These new initiatives of the gang of five are nothing but another attempt to isolate SWAPO from the entire independence process and legitimize the reactionary corrupted puppet groups in Namibia.

The position of SWAPO on the latest Western proposal is clear and unchangeable: any constitution for Namibia must guarantee equal rights for all the groups of the population and all the people of the territory must be equal before the law and also equally share the wealth of the country.

SWAPO cannot and will never succumb to endorsing racism or apartheid in whatever form or disguise it takes in our country. SWAPO is a revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people fighting to uproot and liquidate all the evils of imperialism, fascism, colonialism, racism, class oppression and exploitation from the Namibian soil once and for all. SWAPO's position on Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council remains the same as was clearly declared at Geneva in January this year: That they stand ready and prepared at any moment to proceed with the implementation of this resolution which does not need to be strengthened or weakened.

The question arises: Where are the weak points of this Resolution 435 which are to be modified and for what?

If we are to believe the incumbent of the White House, Resolution 435 cannot be implemented without the consent of racist Pretoria, and the only way to have it implemented is to modify it in favour of the white minority settlers in the territory. This is ridiculous. It would be very unfortunate if our goodwill and our good faith in the face of the world public opinion were to be mistaken for capitulation or weakness.

The Namibian people under the dynamic leadership of SWAPO have been fighting now for over 20 years, in which they sacrificed their lives, blood and energy in order to liberate Namibia from minority domination, racist exploitation and imperialist plunder, but not for cosmetic changes aimed at the maintenance of

the present colonial status quo. We warn all those reactionary forces involved in this bloody conspiracy against our people that the time for half-measures and internal settlements is over and that the current move by the Reagan administration represents nothing else but a fundamental departure from the efforts of the international community to find a negotiated solution to the Namibian problem and are [as heard] doomed to failure.

In the same vein we call upon all the Namibian freedom-loving masses: Workers, youth, students and intellectuals to be at combat readiness and vigilant because the enemies of our freedom are now at the verge of departure [as heard] and are now more than ever before desperate and wild. They are trying everything possible to destroy our vanguard movement, SWAPO, and our revolution so that they can go ahead with their sinister plans aimed at the bantustanization of our country.

Countrymen: We must not have illusions that racist South Africa is prepared to relinquish its colonial occupation of our country voluntarily. The regime will continue with its blackmail campaigns against our movement and revolution. It will step up its armed aggression against our neighbors and lastly it will intensify its brutality and oppression against us. Therefore, we must condemn the granting of a certificate of respectability to those who have institutionalized (?in) their own system a pathological fear of a democratic process in our country. We must expose all the evil practices of the boers against our people.

For this reason, compatriots, in order to fulfill this national task, we must unite, because unity is strength. We must rally ourselves behind our mighty SWAPO and fight the enemy till the final score. From now on everything and every effort must be dedicated to the struggle and for victory. With our determination and resolve, we can be assured of our long-desired freedom and national independence. Through our own efforts and conviction, we can liberate our country now through the barrel of the gun or ballot box. In the spirit and tradition of our ancestral fathers, we say: We will die fighting till every inch of our motherland, Namibia, is liberated.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

CSO: 4700/438

AFP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS

AB101805 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Article by Herve Guilbaud]

[Text] Windhoek, Namibia, 10 Dec (AFP)--Deprived of rain for almost four years, most of Namibia is experiencing a catastrophic drought which is ravaging local agriculture.

At Windhoek, the (?capital) of the former imperial German colony which has been ruled by South Africa for the past 60 years, and in the other main towns, strict measures are in force to keep water consumption down.

[Words indistinct] private gardens is banned, and patrols to detect those who defy the law are being stepped up.

According to municipal water engineer B.L. Hausmann the Von Bach Reservoir, which supplies Windhoek with water, is down to 20 percent of its normal capacity and more is evaporating daily.

The capital's other main sources of water, a waste purifying plant and artesian wells, can supply only 14 and 30 percent of the towns requirements respectively.

Unless it rains by February next year--the height of summer here--we will have to ask people to save more water, Mr Hausmann said.

The head of the local meteorological service, Johan M Y [name indistinct] is not optimistic. He has already warned Namibian farmers that they cannot rule out another year of drought in 1982.

The centre and south of the country are hardest hit. You cannot describe how bad it is here, [words indistinct] Oosthuizen, head [words indistinct] services in Damaraland.

According to Mr Oosthuizen less than a quarter of the livestock which was living before 1977 has survived the absence of rain and the region is now almost desert.

One agricultural expert estimated that nationally about a third of the livestock owned by white farmers--some half a million head in all--have died of drought conditions over the past four years.

The black farmers worst affected are in Damaraland and Kaokoveld, in the northwest, the expert said.

The wealthiest farmers, all whites, have already sent whole flocks and herds into South Africa's Cape Province, unaffected by drought, by rail and road, but for the breeders of karakul sheep, the pride of Namibia and a useful source of foreign currency, it is a veritable disaster.

The karakuls fleece has been developed over 75 years and resembles astrakhan. But several hundred sheep have had to be slaughtered because of the drought.

Wild fauna and flora are also threatened by the unprecedented lack of rain, and experts are worried about the long-term consequences. One biologist working in the internationally celebrated animal reserve of Etosha commented, it could take up to 20 years before the (?field) fully recovers.

The almost total drying up of Etosha's water holes has forced wardens to kill zebras and gazelles, while bodies of the unique species of kaokoveld elephants, which live by the dunes of the notorious skeleton coast, have been spotted from the air.

For the 100,000 whites in Namibia, who represent a tenth of the population, the only fortunate result of the drought has been a reduction in operations by the Southwest Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), the guerrilla group fighting South Africa for Namibian independence.

Deprived of the tree cover they enjoyed in previous years, SWAPO fighters risk being easily picked up by the South African aircraft and helicopters which constantly survey the operational zone in northern Namibia.

CSO: 4700/438

RADIO SAYS WEST MUST ENSURE SA AGREEMENT ON NAMIBIA

AB270902 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Alex Ekenyanwo's commentary on the Western Contact Group's latest document on the Namibian Independence Issue]

[Text] The document, which is a corrected and doctored version of the original plan distributed in October and November, has been handed to the racist South African government, the apartheid South African-backed internal Namibian party and the SWAPO. Copies were also made available to the frontline states and to Kenya and Nigeria. Changes were to be made in the wording of the document as a result of the observations and suggestions made by different sides to the dispute.

According to the document, Article 8 has been removed following objection by some of the internal parties. They declared that private, cultural, social, health and educational institutions will be open to all without discrimination. But the racist South African-backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the biggest of the internal Namibian parties, has already said that it could not take any decision on the latest proposals before 15 January 1982. This by implication means that the second phase of the independence plan, which is considered to be the most [word indistinct], will not start until about the end of January, at the earliest. Incidentally, this part concerns the question of impartiality of the United Nations and the use of United Nations peacekeeping force during the transition period in Namibia.

The final phase of the independence plan covers the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 which calls for a cease-fire among the warring factions, election of a constituent assembly, agreement on a date for independence and lastly, a general election.

A critical appraisal of this (?chester) settlement plan for the independence of Namibia, should be made against the background of a number of social factors. In the first place, South Africa would want to weaken SWAPI militarily before entering further into diplomatic negotiations. This is borne out to the recent South African military attack against suspected SWAPO bases in southern Angola. Also, agents of racist South Africa have intensified their tyrannical and oppressive rule over the people of Namibia and are subjecting the supporters of SWAPO to all kinds of human indignity that will shock the conscience of humanity.

Furthermore, observers of the Namibian independence plan are of the view that the decision of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance not to take any decision on the latest proposal until 15 January is South Africa's machination aimed at frustrating Namibia's independence plan. This, however, is not surprising given racist South Africa's intransigence over Namibia's independence. For example, in 1978, in defiance of United Nations resolution, the Pretoria regime orchestrated election in that territory. This was followed by the creation of an illegal national assembly and the setting up of a puppet council of ministers that was only recognized by the racist regime. Also during the Geneva conference on the future of Namibia, South Africa dashed the expectations of the Namibian people by failing to honor an agreement it had reached with SWAPO in 1978 under the auspices of the United Nations.

Against this background, the western contact group should realize that nothing short of international isolation can bring racist South Africa to the path of reason. The western mediators in the Namibian issue should understand that the onus is on them to ensure that South Africa keeps the (?letter) of the agreement. On their part, the Namibian people should not because of the proposed plan, relax on the battlefield. They should draw enough inspiration in their heroic struggle for independence from the experiences of the peace of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/470

UNITED STATES SAID 'TOO OBSESSED' WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

AB241603 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Peter Kadwa commentary]

[Text] The ongoing controversy between Libya and the United States over the alleged leakage of a plot to assassinate President Reagan by the Libyans raises a number of disturbing questions. The most important of such questions concerns the motive behind the assassination scare. President Reagan is categorical in his insistence that there is indeed an assassination plot that is aimed at American leaders of different grades and calling. The story of the plot as told by American agencies sounds like the plot of a bizarre international thriller.

In the face of denials by the Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, President Reagan counters that there is enough evidence to support that claim. The stories of the assassination plot are believed to have come from several sources ranging from informants who had picked up talks about the plot and spies who work directly for the American Central Intelligence Agency, CIA. The reports state that the findings of the intelligence agency were documented in a 40-page National Security Council report and presented to the White House early this month.

However, in spite of this, even Americans are skeptical about the true facts of the allegations as the evidence so far adduced does not convincingly establish the existence of the said exchange. Both the allegations and the reactions of the Reagan administration could therefore be seen as part of the American distaste for the Libyan leader and all that he stands for.

For the past 1 year or more, there has been tension between Libya and the United States. In fact, America especially considered Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as the most dangerous man on earth.

It will be recalled that last August the tension between the two countries climaxed in an avoidable confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra. The aerial battle at the Gulf of Sidra received the blessing of the White House and was prompted by a deliberate attempt to provoke the Libyans into action. Given this background, there is sufficient cause to feel that the assassination scare now gripping Washington is part of the pick for Libya and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

In arriving at this conclusion, the opinion is guided by three important factors. Firstly, the recent contrast between French and American official attitudes toward Libya. It is significant to note that as the Reagan administration was calling on all American residents in Libya to leave that country on the grounds that their security could not be guaranteed, the French were taking finalizing arrangements to resume full-scale diplomatic relations with Libya. The French rationale for this was that Libya has no expansionist or territorial intentions toward any country.

Secondly, in dismissing the assassination scare in Washington, we note the fact that talks about possible assassination plots are not uncommon at the White House. It will be recalled that in the early months of the Carter administration, intelligence sources suggested that some Filipino stewards of the navy who served the White House mess were planning to poison the American President. But in that case, every effort was made to ensure that the incident was not made public.

Thirdly, the whole issue of an assassination plot can be considered as a propaganda campaign against Tripoli by the Reagan administration. After all, it is true that the Libyan leader is a remarkably unpredictable man and has over the years courted for himself the image of an adventurer. But the Americans are slightly too obsessed by his actions. There is now a schizophrenia in Washington about what to do with Colonel al-Qadhafi. This, in fact, is the real cause of the assassination alarm.

In the final analysis, it is interesting to note that the Americans can also be scared like day-old chicks by a so-called Third World country to the extent of taking panic action.

CSO: 4700/470

RADIO DENIES CAMEROON'S ACTION AGAINST FISHERMEN

AB251323 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Robert Mas Gifrey commentary]

[Text] Nigeria's relation with Cameroon was greatly strained during the year due to an unfortunate border incident in May. It will be recalled that on 16 May, five Nigerian soldiers were killed and three others injured in an unprovoked attack by Cameroonian gendarmes. This precipitated such an emotional reaction in Nigeria characterized by widespread demands for retaliatory actions against Cameroon. The political strains and a shooting war was averted only by the restrained and a cautious approach adopted by President Shehu Shagari. The president later stated that the method adopted by the federal executive towards the issue was not dictated by weakness but by routine attempts to ensure that all diplomatic channels were explored in the effort to resolve conflicts with other nations. It took nearly 6 weeks before the government of the Cameroon Republic tendered an unreserved apology for the incident and agreed to pay compensation to the affected Nigerian families as demanded by the federal authorities. The Cameroonian gesture, though belated, was accepted by the federal government on the grounds that the border incident should not be allowed to further affect relations between the two neighboring countries. In spite of this gesture, most Nigerians are still to abandon their ill-feeling against Cameroon over the incident. In fact, the extent of Nigerian disfavor was underscored by President Shehu Shagari's boycott of the last OAU summit in Nairobi over the failure of the OAU secretariat in Addis Ababa to place the border dispute on the agenda of the conference.

Given this background, it is greatly distressing to hear that there is now a renewed wave of molestation of Nigerian fishermen by Cameroon gendarmes. This was the crux of the information given to Brigadier Zamani Leford, the commander of the 82d Division of the Nigerian Army in Enugu, when he visited Dr Clement Isong, the governor of the cross river state in his office. According to Governor Isong, the Nigerian fishermen were being asked to pay arrears from last year to the Cameroonian government. The governor recalled that a series of meetings had earlier been held in Calabar to resolve the issue. He also spoke of the severe economic consequences of the Cameroonian action. As an accomplished and renowned economist, who had been governor of Central Bank of Nigeria for several years, it is obvious that Governor Isong was shocked himself when he talked with emotion about the economic implications of the Cameroonian attitude.

Perhaps the most annoying aspect of the issue is the fact that the Cameroonians are believed to have stepped up the harassment of Nigerians at the border with the withdrawal of the Nigerian troops from area. The troops had been sent to the border at the heat of the controversy and emotion over the killing. They were later withdrawn by installment ostensibly to ease tension in the area. It is unfortunate to note that the Cameroonians are trying to take undue advantage of the goodwill of the Nigerian government to foment trouble at the borders. They must realize that Nigerian restraint in the face of provocation is consequent upon the desire to adopt a mature and pragmatic approach in issues affecting relations with its neighbors. It does not arise from a lack of will or the capacity to strike back at her adversary; cautiousness should never be translated as weakness, particularly in international relations.

The Cameroonian leader, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, is expected in Lagos early next year for talks with President Shehu Shagari. He should endure that the issues raised by Governor Isong and his country are resolved on the Cameroonian side before coming to Lagos. Unless this is done, his visit would be meaningless.

CSO: 4700/470

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT INCREASE PREDICTED--Lagos, 10 Dec (NAN)--The secretary of the former military government and head of the civil service, Allison Ayida, yesterday in Lagos said that Nigeria's external debt would rise from about 2.3 billion naira to about N9.4 billion in 1985. He made this prediction at a lecture titled "International Finance and the Development of Third World Economics," which he gave at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA). Mr Ayida said that Nigeria's rising external debt was avoidable if "a radical change in public and the machinery for the effective coordination of external finance" was introduced urgently. [Sentence as received] "The recent spectacle of 20 governments and their agents flooding the world capital markets to raise loans must be streamlined," he said. Mr Ayida said that no state government should be allowed to commit more than 5 percent of its revenue to debt servicing charges in any given period. The federal and state governments needed "the shock of the oil glut to end their indiscriminate and expensive borrowing spree in the world money markets," he said. Mr Ayida said that "given the right leadership, peace and stability, we have got the men and the resources to enter the 21st century as one of the modern industrial economies of the world." [Text] [AB101150 Lagos NAN in English 1115 GMT 10 Dec 81]

REVENUE BILL PASSES--The Senate today passed the revenue allocation bill 1981 into law with some amendments. The amendments were sponsored by Senator Iiiya Audu from Gongola State with amendments in clause II of the bill. Under the amendment, 29 percent instead of 30.5 percent will be adjusted to the 35 percent allocated to each state government while 5 percent instead of 3.5 percent will be shared on the basis of derivation. The 5 percent will be subdivided in such a way that 3 percent instead of 2 percent will be paid directly to the states concerned in direct proportion to the value of minerals extracted from the territory of the state and the balance of 3 percent instead of 1.5 percent be paid by government of the federation for the development of the area. The revenue allocation bill has already been passed by the House of Representatives without any amendments. The two houses are expected to meet in joint session to resolve their differences over the revenue allocation bill. Meanwhile, President Shehu Shagari is to address the joint session of the National Assembly tomorrow morning on his budget proposals for the 1982 financial year. [Text] [AB152146 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

MONEY SUPPLY DECREASE--Money supply in the country at the end of June this year, stood at 8,612.5 million naira. This represents a decline of 89.6 million naira or 1 percent of its level as at the end of May. This is contained in the monthly report of the Central Bank. The decline in money supply was attributed to a reduction in the private sector's demand deposits with the banking (?season) which fell by 2.2 percent during the period. According to the report, commercial bank loans and advances increased by 235.7 million naira during the month under review, while their deposit liabilities went up only 66.4 million naira on 0.6 percent. The report also notes an unprecedented net flow of foreign exchange of over 690 million naira. It adds that the deposits of the federal and states governments with the Central Bank amounted to 2,454.7 million naira which shows a decline of 1 percent from its level in the month of May this year. [Text] [AB232149 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/470

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

POLISH SAILOR DEFECTORS--The South African Government has announced that it will provide temporary shelter with refugee status for the 77 Polish seamen who have asked for political asylum in the Walvis Bay enclave, in view of the circumstances in which they have found themselves. The minister of internal affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said the refugees would be provided with emergency accommodation. An interdepartmental committee consisting of representatives of the Department of External Affairs, Internal Affairs and Information and Health has already arrived in Walvis Bay to give attention to the case. Mr Heunis said it was not possible to make a final decision about the question of asylum until each case had been considered, keeping in mind the fluid situation in Poland. He emphasized that the government was sympathetic towards these people, whom he termed victims of communism whose lot was an example of what happened to personal freedom when communism took over. [Excerpt] [LD240430 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 24 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/464

TOGO

BRIEFS

LINK WITH IVORY COAST--Now Togo and Ivory Coast are linked by an agreement on maritime transport. The agreement, which was signed in Abidjan, links the Ivorian Maritime Company, Sivomar, and the Togolese Maritime Company, Sotonam. Under the terms of the agreement, Sivomar and Sotonam will step up their exchange of experience. [Excerpt] [AB041044 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Dec 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/366

BRIEFS

CUBAN SUGAR EXPERTS--Nairobi, 7 Dec--Cuban experts in sugar technology will soon arrive in Uganda to assist in the running of the national sugar factory in Kinyara, which stopped production in September 1980, Minister of State for Agriculture Patrick Rubahaiyo has announced. According to Radio Uganda, monitored here, Mr Rubahaiyo disclosed the Cubans' arrival at an inauguration ceremony for a new board of directors of the Kinyara factory. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2852, 8 Dec 81 p 21]

KILLINGS, BEATINGS--Ssemuto, 5 Dec--Ugandan soldiers have been killing, beating and arresting civilians around the town of Ssemuto, 30 miles (nearly 50 kms) north of Kampala, following the destruction of an Army truck by a guerrilla landmine, according to residents. Seventeen civilians were shot to death in the past week, the residents said. The Ssemuto area is a stronghold of the Democratic Party, the main opposition political force to President Milton Obote's Uganda People's Congress. Ugandan Government officials have implied that the Democratic Party is linked with guerrilla activity, and have warned Ugandans that they will suffer if guerrillas move with impunity in their areas. There has been continual violence around Ssemuto during the last two months, as anti-Government forces--sometimes in Army uniforms--continue to mine the roads. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2852, 8 Dec 81 p 21]

MORE SSEMUTO KILLINGS--Ssemuto, 9 Dec--Ugandan troops killed seven more civilians yesterday near Ssemuto, a trading centre 30 miles (48 kilometres) north of Kampala, local residents said today. The body of one young man still lay on the road outside the town, and inhabitants said that six others had been killed by soldiers during a late night anti-guerrilla operation. More than 60 civilians have now been killed in the Ssemuto area by soldiers since an Army lorry was blown up by a landmine on 28 November. Residents of Namirembe, a small village 8 miles (13 kilometres) north of Ssemuto, confirmed today that soldiers had slashed more than 20 civilians to death during a sweep through the area on 3 December. Kampala sources indicated that the soldiers were attacked by anti-Government forces the same night and at least five of them were killed. "The soldiers came in the morning before we went to the fields" one Namirembe villager told journalists. "They had their knives in their hands and they cut everyone they saw". A 30-year-old farmer who lay in his hut with deep knife wounds in his head, neck, and arms stated that he had been slashed by soldiers then left outside his house. "I fell on the ground and they thought I was dead", he said. "Then they went away". (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 21]

BORDER COOPERATION WITH KENYA--Nairobi, 9 Dec--Kenyan and Ugandan administration officials along the common border have agreed to mount a joint operation against cattle rustlers, according to the official Kenya News Agency (KNA). The decision, taken at a one-day meeting between regional officials from both countries at Kanyarkwat, on the Kenyan side of the border, called for an immediate operation against rustlers hideouts at Namalalra village, in Kenya's West Pokot district. KNA said a barracks there harboured hundreds of cattle rustlers, armed with sophisticated weapons smuggled in from Uganda's Karamoja district. A joint communique issued after the meeting called on local residents to "immediately surrender illegally-acquired guns and ammunitions" as a first step to restoring peace along the border. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 18]

UGANDAN REFUGEES IN SUDAN--A Ugandan delegation led by the Minister of Culture and Community Development Dr Rwanyarare has returned from southern Sudan where they had discussions with both Sudanese government officials and Ugandan refugees. The discussions centered on the resettling of the refugees. The delegation visited 15 camps in southern Sudan where Ugandan refugees are staying. Dr Rwanyarare assured the refugees that the government is doing her best to make it possible for every Ugandan to live free and peacefully within the country. He told them that his delegation had not gone to Sudan to force any of them to come back to Uganda. Their coming back was voluntary and the United Nations high commission for refugees will liaise with the government of Uganda to arrange for the repatriation of any refugee wishing to return home. The minister learnt that many refugees want to come back to their homes but they were scared of many terrifying reports about Uganda which frequently appear in the international mass media. The Minister of Labour, Mr Anthony Butele, cautioned the refugees against identifying themselves with people who come to disturb peace in Uganda. He advised them to work together with the governments of the Sudan and Uganda. The refugees were also addressed by the Minister of Supplies, Dr Apiliga. [Text] [EA041932 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/469

MOBUTU ON 'DETERIORATING' RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM

PM141117 Brussels LE SOIR in French 7 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Jean Pochet Interview with Zaire's President Mobutu in Washington: "Mr Willockx Undesirable"--date not given]

[Text] "I have received a 415 million loan. I was blunt and clear. I explained to the congressmen--the administration was already convinced--that my country is in an unstable geographical position on the African continent," Mr Mobutu told us. The Zairian head of state continued: "The Kinshasa and Shaba regions are particularly fragile. I told the Americans that I had drawn my inspiration from the old Latin proverb "If you want peace, prepare for war.

"There is a permanent state of excessive armament all around Zaire. Now it is time to make my army credible. The loan granted by the United States in fact compensates for the Belgian refusal to provide officers for the troops it is training--whereas the French and Chinese do not show the same reservations. That proves that relations between Belgium and my country are not excellent."

The president went on to discuss the press conference given by Belgian Minister Willockx 30 November demanding that the Zairian state make an initial repayment of 238 million Belgian francs out of the total 1 billion debt: "Mr Willockx," the president stated, "has confused the parliamentary elections in Belgium with Belgian-Zairian relations. He announced to the whole world at his press conference: 'I am going to cut off communications.' Well, if Mr Willockx remains in the government we will not pay anything. However, if he is replaced in the Ministry of Post, Telegraphs and Telephones I promise to pay that first installment in the week following the formation of the new government. I cannot agree to deal with somebody who had damaged Zaire's reputation. In any case there will no longer be any question of our communications passing through Brussels. Moreover I have established contacts with other countries."

The president cited another example of the deteriorating relations between the two countries: "On the anniversary of the Belgian dynasty we held celebrations a day in advance in Kinshasa, and I was represented by the country's highest official authorities at the Belgian Embassy. On 24 November, the 16th anniversary of my accession to office, the Zaire Embassy held a grand reception in Brussels. And what did we see? Oppositionists and banners hostile to my policy. I am not saying that the Belgian government deliberately sabotaged that event, but it is

unacceptable to allow that kind of thing! If it happens again we will show the Belgian government that we too can stage demonstrations outside their embassy, and it will be on a huge scale, that's a promise!"

With regard to [former Foreign Minister] Nguza's visit to Washington, Mr Mobutu recalled that in New York in 1970 Mr Nguza had gone down on his knees before him, weeping and asking him to help him in his disputes with the head of the UN permanent delegation "at that time I adopted him as a son and allowed him to build a lightning career. Now he is biting the hand which fed him. If he has any conscience he will come to a sticky end, because that kind of behavior does not pay."

With regard to the domestic scene the president confirmed that the 13 deputies whom he had exiled are now free to move around as they wish, and most have returned to the Zairian capital. "I refused to publish the decree so as to avoid accusations of having done it under pressure." But, the president added, "those deputies are still forbidden to play a role in political life."

[Question] What about a possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel?

The president replied that the forthcoming restoration of Sinai removes the objections he had expressed at the UN General Assembly in October 1970 when he had declared his solidarity with Egypt: "When Egypt has obtained reparation, there will no longer be any obstacle to the resumption of normal relations between Israel and Zaire."

Finally the Zairian head of state justified the rapid dispatch of the expeditionary troops to Chad: It amounts to keeping the promise made to President Goukouni. "I preferred action to talk," Mr Mobutu concluded.

This is an approach for which the State Department is grateful to him, he was assured in Washington.

It seems that Zaire's relations with the United States are better than those with Belgium.

CSO: 4719/367

ZAIRE

MOBUTU COMMENTS ON CHAD, TIES WITH ISRAEL

AB081117 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, arrived in Paris yesterday shortly before midnight from the United States. The founding chairman is on a private visit to France after his official visit to the United States. The leader Mobutu Sese Seko was accompanied on his visit to the United States by citizens Yoka Mangono and Kamiatatu Massemba, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation and state commissioner of agriculture and rural development respectively; citizen (Setou Bonale), special adviser on security; (Magissang Nguyi), director of the president's office; as well as citizen Yiwa Mobutu, roving ambassador.

On his arrival in Paris, the head of state was greeted by citizen Kande Dzambulate, state commissioner for information and the general manager of AZAP, and the Zairian ambassador to France, citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo. As we have already said, the leader today met his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand, at the Elysee.

Here is a report by Kaliwa Mokassa from the Elysee:

Having arrived in Paris at 2345 on Sunday from New York, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, was received on Monday afternoon at the Elysee by his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand. The talks, like those of 29 October 1981 before the conference of the heads of state of Africa and France, lasted 45 minutes. On the steps of the Elysee, the two heads of state shook hands for a long time, thus demonstrating the excellent and confident relations and the friendly cooperation which unite Zaire and France. The press, on its part, wanted to know more about Chad, the possible resumption of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel and the results of President Mobutu's trip to the United States:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, could you tell us the topics of the talks you have just had with President Mitterrand?

[Mobutu] We talked about Chad and other things.

[Question] What is your position now that the Beninese and other contingents are not going to Chad? Are you really going to reinforce your contingent?

[Answer] Yes, there will be two battalions instead of one.

[Question] And you will accept that your contingent go to the region of Abeche?

[Answer] This is the decision just made by the general staff. I have been told about it. It is no longer my problem but that of the OAU.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Answer] We are going to increase the size of our contingent from 800 to 2,000.

[Question] Did the French president tell you about the financial and logistical help he will give to the inter-African force?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Answer] I think it is the current chairman of the OAU who can answer you, madam. I provide the mean and the rest is the affair of the OAU commanders.

[Question] Mr President, when you look at the present activities of the inter-African force in Chad, do you think it will succeed in restoring peace.

[Answer] Of course, yes. According to some information I have, I think Hissein Habre will no longer do anything against our men.

[Question] Have you heard that there has been a normalization of relations between Chad on one hand and Egypt and Sudan on the other?

[Answer] Of course, yes.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, Zaire has all the same played a role toward that end.

[Question] Are you satisfied with your trip to the United States? Can you give us a summary of your conversation with that country's authorities?

[Answer] I think it was very satisfying. I think Zaire got everything it asked from the United States, that is, all that concerns its security and defense and also the economic and social sectors.

[Question] And your relations with Israel, Mr President?

[Answer] People are talking a lot about it well, this is what really happened. It was a position I took during a question I was asked by the diplomatic press in Washington. On Thursday, 4 October 1973 at the United Nations, I publicly and officially announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Israel [words indistinct] in favor of Egypt, whose territories were occupied by Israel. And in answer to your question, I would like to tell you this: the late President al-Sadat informed me officially last year that he was going to resume relations with

Israel and that nothing justified the state of war between him and Israel [words indistinct]. I asked myself: If Egypt has restored relations, what am I waiting for? Logically, madam, nothing stops my country from restoring normal and good relations with Israel. But I will add this: Zaire is not alone in Africa. Zaire must first of all consult other African states to see what they think about this. That is all.

[Question] And will this not disturb your relations with the other Arab countries?

[Answer] I very much like to have good relations with these friendly Arab countries. But I have spoken as the head of state of a sovereign country. I think friendship is a good thing but when one is sovereign, one has one's decision to make in the name of one's country. [End recording]

A few hours before meeting the French president, the leader had received the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, Gong Dafei.

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